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The chapter on "Illinois in the Eighteenth Century" is made up of a sketch of old Fort Chartres under French rule, in which an excellent description of the present appearance of the fort is given, and extracts from the minute book of Col. John Todd, who became governor of the Virginia county of Illinois in 1778. It shows the introduction of American government. "Illinois in the Revolution" covers not only the expedition of George Rogers Clark but the lesser-known forays of Tom Brady, Paulette Meillet, James Willing, and Le Balme against the English and the retaliatory excursions of Indians and British under de Ver-ville and under de Longlade.

The "Spanish March across Illinois" describes an expedition sent from Spanish St. Louis in 1781 against the British trading post at St. Joseph, where Niles, Michigan, now stands. Rejecting the usually accepted thought that it was simply a marauding expedition of Spanish, French and Indians against a common foe, Mr. Mason argues very forcefully that it was deliberately planned to substantiate the claim of Spain to the land lying between the mountains and the Mississippi, to be fully set forth at the end of the Revolutionary War. Among the author's strongest arguments is a warning letter from John Jay to Congress, enclosing an account of the expedition which had appeared in the Madrid *Gazette*.

Mr. Mason was Connecticut born, a graduate of Yale, a man of wealth, and a busy lawyer, who yet found time and energy to build up a flourishing historical society, housed in an absolutely fireproof building, and to give to the public these sketches which not only make a clear and convincing presentation of known matter but also add not a little to the usable information concerning early Illinois.

EDWIN ERLE SPARKS.

American Relations in the Pacific and the Far East, 1784-1900. By JAMES MORTON CALLAHAN, Ph.D. (Baltimore: Johns Hopkins Press. 1901. Pp. 177.)

THIS book is the outgrowth of a course of lectures delivered before graduate students in Johns Hopkins University in 1899-1900, on the origin and evolution of American enterprise and policy in the Pacific and Far East. It contains ten chapters with a subject index and an appendix.

The text covers about 150 pages, with nearly 300 footnotes; a very small space for so large a subject. By avoiding unnecessary repetition more space could have been obtained for interesting details.

Dr. Callahan deserves our special thanks for giving abstracts of several unpublished documents, including Lieutenant Ingraham's Journal of the Voyage of the *Hope*, from Boston to the northwest coast of America (p. 18), which deserves to be published in full. Unfortunately, however, he accepts too readily the statements of whatever voyager he is using at the time of writing, without taking pains to verify the statements from easily accessible sources. The account which he gives (on p. 17) of the

Metcalfe Massacre differs in certain important particulars from all other contemporary accounts, but the author gives no reason for discrediting them, nor does he even refer to them. In fact there is much curious information in the book, difficult to obtain elsewhere, but loosely put together and not well digested.

From its very comprehensive title one might expect a larger view of the subject, less detail on unimportant points and a more thorough treatment of critical events. Instead there is a tendency to steer clear of debatable questions, and traverse new seas, where the course is not so well known and the sailing is smoother. Otherwise it is difficult to understand why a whole chapter is given to "the Port Lloyd Colony in the Bonin Islands," except that little notice has ever been taken of it; while in the chapter devoted to "early American interests on the Pacific coast" there is no mention whatever of the voyage of the *Columbia* on which the Columbia river was discovered. The incident is given the briefest possible mention in a foot-note (p. 20), in an earlier chapter, but with no references.

The best part of the work is that which relates to "unlocking the gates of the Orient." It is a pity that Dr. Callahan did not give more than forty pages to this subject, which has so much interest at present.

The Americanization of Hawaii, a subject on which volumes might be (and have been) written, is disposed of in twenty pages. There is probably no one topic in American relations in the Pacific which has received more attention than the question of the reason for the landing of troops from the *Boston* in Honolulu on January 16, 1893; but Dr. Callahan is content to dismiss it with the bare statement that "by request of the unopposed *de facto* government, marines from the *Boston* were landed to preserve order" (p. 130). This he bases on the statement of a single naval officer who has written a popular book on the subject. The whole chapter is too brief to be of much service without more extensive references. In its thirty-one foot-notes there is not a single reference to any of the standard histories of Hawaii, except a general mention of Jarvis.

The chapter on Samoa does more justice to its subject, and is well worth reading. The Philippines are summarily disposed of in half a dozen pages, and the book closes with a brief sketch of the "international situation in the Far East."

The title of the book makes it exceedingly difficult to form a just estimate of Dr. Callahan's work. Taking the title as it stands the book is a disappointment; much that is of importance has been left out, and too many trivial details have been introduced. On the other hand if the volume had been entitled "Brief Notes for a History of America in the Pacific and the Far East," all omissions might easily have been pardoned, and the "trivial details" would be gladly welcomed as important additions to the literature of the subject. On the whole the book is worth having. There are too many typographical errors and there is a lack of uniformity in the spelling of proper names.

HIRAM BINGHAM, JR.